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| Multiplication of 2-digit number by 1-digit number | 3.20.2019 |

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| Subject |  | Overview |
| |  | | --- | | Mathematics | | Prepared By | | [Instructor Name] | | Grade Level | | 2 | |  | This lesson plan covers teaching content for;   1. Multiplication of 2-digit number by 1-digit number |

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| Materials Required - Paper  - Counter  - White board  - White board marker |
| Additional Resources -<https://betterlesson.com/lesson/521561/multiplying-2-digit-number-by-1-digit-number>  -<https://betterlesson.com/lesson/521561/multiplying-2-digit-number-by-1-digit-number>  -<https://study.com/academy/lesson/two-digit-multiplication-lesson-plan.html>  <http://www.digitalwish.com/dw/digitalwish/view_lesson_plans?id=7387> |
| Additional Notes |

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| **Objectives** Students should be able to;   1. Multiply two two-digit numbers correctly using multiple strategies. 2. Multiply 2-digit number by 1-digit number   Assessment Activity  1. Ask students to solve three additional problems to further understand the concept. |  | **Activity Starter/Instruction** 1. Ask the students that Mrs. Sandra needs to make cupcakes for her daughter’s birthday party. If she bakes 24 pans of cupcakes and each pan holds 6 cupcakes, how many cupcakes will she bake?  2. Take note of ideas by students and inform them that it is a multiplication question  3. Students might have the idea of the expanded algorithm i.e. 24 x 6 means adding 24 in six places. Guide them to understand the concept.  **Guided Practice**  **Lesson 1-10 Mins**  1. Model a word problem to enable students identify when and where to apply this concept in daily life.  2. Do one additional example using 45 x 3 together.  3. During this problem, ask for volunteers to answer and record the different parts of the problem:  45  X 3  = 15 (5 x 3 = 15)  =120 (40 x 3 = 120). |  | **Teacher Practice**  **Lesson 1-15 Mins**  1. Tell the students that can solve this using a simple method as you model the problem for them 24 (on the first line) and x6 (under it)  2. Begin the process by asking students what the digits represent. For example, "4" represents 4 ones. "6" represents 6 ones while '2" is 2 tens.  3. Begin with the ones:  24  X 6  = 24 (4 x 6 = 24)  4. Then move on to the tens digit on the top number and the ones on the bottom number:  24  x 6  24 (4 x 6 = 24)  = 120 (20 x 6 = 120. This is a step where students naturally want to put down “12” as their answer if they aren’t considering the correct place value. Remind them that “2” is representing 20, not 2 ones.)  5. Then use previous knowledge to add 120 + 24 = 144. |
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| Summary The important part of this lesson is to constantly guide students to remember what each digit represents. The most commonly made mistakes here are place value mistakes. |  |  |  |  |